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comply with this request by the 10th of January, 1874, will find their notes in the hands

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quar rels, kits and at retail. CROCKERY, &c. &c.

10,000 yards BAGGING

50 boxes CHEESE

For sale by

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A most wounderful and elegantly constructed & worme Macrime for Family Work. Complete in all its Parts, Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, SELF TRENADING, direct upright Posisive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by Where and on a Table. Light Running. Smooth and noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has Point Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Fritch, (finest and strongest stick haswer;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will de all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cameric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is MRAVILY CONSTRUCTED to give it strangorm; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and

all the parts of each Machine being made alike by meetinery, and beautifully finished and or namented. It is easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and a Practical, Scientific, Mechanical Invariant, at a Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good, Chesp Family Sewing Machine at lest. The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low prices of Sewing Machine. Its extreme low prices all conditions. Its extreme low prices and conditions. reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite

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Fr is all it is recommended.
I can cheerfully and confidently recommend to use to those who are wanting a really good eving Machine, at a low price.

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Peotone, Will County, III.
Price of each Machine. "Class A." "One,"
(warranted for five years by special certificate,) with all the fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including SELF THERADIME MENDLE, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered today part of the country, by express, Farm of further charges, on receipt of price, celt five Dollars. Sare delivery granniced. With each Machine we will send

of price, ONLY FIVE DOLLARS. SAFE delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of \$1 extra, the new patent.

BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and case. Strong and beautiful. MAIN and FRIMALE Agents, Store Keepers, &c. who will establish agencies though the country and and keep our New Machines on Exhibition and Sale. Country Rights given to mait agents FREE. Agent's complete outfit, farmished without any EXTRA CHARGE. Sam-

ples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing forms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., same rans. We also supply AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Letest Patents and Improvements for the Paris and Garden. Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, Harresters, Threshers and all artineeded for Farm work. Rare Seeds in large variety. All moneysent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by express,

will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure.

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KING'S MOUNTAIN Military School YORKVILLE, S. C.

This Institution is fully supplied with arms and all necessary scientific apparatus; and the recent extension of the course of studies places it in the front rank of Southern Educa-tional Institutions. The first session of 1874, will begin on the 2ND OF FEBRUARY.— Apply for estalogue containing full particu-

COD. A COWARD, Principal

A Bridegroom's Troubles.

IDIOTIC PROCEEDINGS IN IOWA-A BRIDE

NAILED IN. Last night a party drove up, assembled in the parlor of a hotel, and sent for the landlord. They had come in from the prairie, and were in search of an official to tie the knot that should make them one and inseparable forevermore. I was invited to witness the ceremony, and, as cending to the parlor, found the expectant bridegroom, a man about forty years of age, and a fair and blushing damsel of sweet sixteen, waiting impatiently the ar-This unrivalled Medicine is warranted no rival of the parson. For some reason no to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or may injurious mineral subsance, but is preacher could be found, and they were obliged to fall back at last upon a very young fellow, a newly elected Justice of containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver or Boscels. the peace, who had never before officiated at a ceremony of this kind. He was very nervous at the idea of having to perform Simmons' Liver Regulator, of the ceremony, and brought with him a copy of "Every Man His Own Lawyer," through which he looked for the desired form. Not finding any, and the crowd growing impatient, he told the couple to stand up and hold up their right hands. ceiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest charac-ter and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most This done, he pronounced the following charge: "You, and each of you, do solemnly swear that in the case now upon hearing you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and that Armed with this ANTIDOTE all climates you will love, honor, cherish and obey and changes of water and food may be faced without fear, As a remedy for MALARIOUS PEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA, each other during the term of your natural lives, so help you God." Both answered solemnly, "I will." Then the justice It is the cheapest, the purest and best Family charged them a dollar each, and pronounced them man and wife. One of the friends then produced a jug of whisky from their sleigh, and proceeded to compound a punch, of which the whole party drank freely, and then had a dance. As they could find no music, their efforts were principally confined to jigs and break downs. At last the party concluded to put the happy couple to bed. The bride was willing to go, because she said she was tired, and her shoes pinched her feet. The girls of the party took her off to her chamber, and soon announced to the bridegroom that everything was ready. bed by their neighbors, as deficient in The fellows then intimated to the bride blood, gentility, "Southernism." We susgroom that they proposed to divest him of-bis wearing apparel. He objected, and nities in which a Yanke farmer, shoethen a scuffle commenced. The bride-CASH STORE groom was strong as an ox, and, getting rather lonesome, and his wife exceedingly angry, he blackened one fellow's eye, and tore another one's coat off his back. In the turmoil the whole party got out of the room, and went to the saloon close by and took a drink. In spite of all persuasions. the newly married man declared that he was not going to let them take off his clothes. His friends then got a rope, and, making a noose, slipped it over his head and tried to drag him up stairs. They nearly choked him to death, when the doctor interfered, and cut the rope. Cutlery, Boots, & Shoes, Then they fastened it to his legs, and, in trying to drag him up stairs, broke a lounge and tore down half the balustrade. Finding they could not get him up stairs, Will be sold at the very lowest prices for they went up to see if they could not make the bride get up and come down. But she All Goods sold by us are warranted had locked the door, and would not let the crowd in. Some of them got a hammer and nails, and getting a ladder, put it upon We have a large and well selected stock of the outside of the house, and climbed into the bride's apartment and nailed up the door firmly, saying if the bridegroom would not let them put him to bed, he We pay the highest market prices for They hid the ladder and went off. The happy man finding the way clear, waiked Agents for Neblett & Goodrich' s Cotton Gins, which we offer at Manufactu-All Goods purchased by parties reaiding within the corporate limits of the town will be delivered by us free of charge

> his bride in the room above. Council Bluffs News.

000 pounds. The falling off in yield of to make it such. lard is estimated at seven pounds per hog, being an aggregate decrease of 46,000. 000 pounds, equivalent to 143,000 tierces.

for this season at 100,000 hogsheads.

Northerners at the South.

The Springfield Republican, commenting upon the debate between Senators Merrimon and Edmunds, says:

We share in Mr. Edmunds' pleasure at learning from the lips of a Southern Senator of Mr. Merrimon's standing, that in at least one Southern State the natives are beginning to get the nonsense out of their heads and the rancor out of their hearts, and to heed the apostolic injuncttion about using hospitality, and entertain ing strangers. The quicker and more thorough the process, the better for North Carolina, and the country at large. We could wish, though, that he had not laid such a strong accent on the word "gentlemen" or that he had taken time to explain what he meant by that much abused term. "Gentleman" used to mean, on Southern lips, a man who had a greatgrandfather, and a larger or smaller num- sympathy. ber of (unpaid) servants-a man who didn't earn his own living. But the great mass of our Northern people have neither coat of arms nor family portraits, and they earn their own living. It is these honest, hard working, frugal peoplesmall farmers, artisans, mechanics, thrifty trades-people-whom the South most needs to-day. They can do a great deal more for her, if she will let them, than she can hope for from the capital classes par excellence-the millionaire railroad men. manufacturers or real estate speculators. But these people have a New England pride of their own, and as Mr. Edmunds told his friend from North Carolina, they are not going anywhere, where they can not take their pride along with them, with the assurance that it will be safe from outrage. We wish Mr. Merrimon had bid for this kind of immigration a

little more explicitly. We are afraid, too, that it will hardly be prudent to argue from the state of things in North Carolina to a generalization embracing the entire South. Mr. Edmunds might have reminded Mr Merrimon that the latter State had always been rather looked down upon and snubmaker or storekeeper, would find himself and South, and the bitter feeling toward | certain proposition. the North is far from being softened, if tion to change this Marah into a sweet spring." And the most enlightened of ged-more power to its elbow!--in an attempt to persuade the Kentucky legislature and people, that immigration would be a good thing for the people of the State, and that the old ery of . Kentucky

THE BANKRUPT LAW. -The New York should not get into the room anyhow. Bulletin throws considerable light on some of the objectionable features of the bankrupt law by reporting the answers of quietly to his room and attempted to enter. well-known merchants and business men He could not get in, and he shouted, "My (Dodge, Claffin, Opdyke, Mayor Havedear, open the door." She informed him meyer, &c.) to categorical questions rethat it was nailed up. He then tried to garding the working of the law. These kick it open, when the landlord interfered, gentlemen, to the number of a dozen, are and told him he was not going to have his almost unanimous in the opinion that the furniture and house ruined in that way. law, as it stands at present, has not bene-He went out and tried to find the ladder. fited the commercial community, and is but he could not do it. At last some one not an effectual means of collecting debts remembered that a lightning-rod man had Mr. Dodge says he has got dividends in some ladders at the other barn, and down only twelve or fifteen out of one hundred the newly married soul hastened, and at and twenty-five cases and Mr. Claffin that 5.30 in the morning succeeded in joining "out of thousands of cases they have rarerealized being eaten up by the expenses of his would be Californian. In short, at worth one million five hundred thousand ly recovered anything, the little that is passing through the court." On the oth-The third annual statement of the pork hand, Mr. Dodge says that "in private setpacking operations this season in the West tlements we have always received some- ability and confident mission, and after an of twenty thousand dollars, a third of have just been published. Returns from thing, and never so low as fifty cents on 389 points and 21 additional estimated, the dollar," but this is partially owing to give a total packing of hogs, to date, of the fact that the most promising failures should be given him. 4,700,000. Estimated for the season 5,- are settled in this way. Complaint is also 393,000. Packed at these points last sea- made of the excessive fees, and on the son, 5,526000. Hogs packed this season whole, these opinions do not confirm Mr. equal to 4,774:000 of last year's average Jenekes's view that this is a business weight. The estimated decrease in average man's law, and not a lawyer's law." That gold-fields of the Pacific Slope. By in- during the year ending October 31, 1873, weight is ten per cent. showing a decrease the country needs permanently an equitof 175,000,000 in the aggregate weight. able and inexpensive bankrupt law there Decrease in the production of hams, shoul- can be no doubt, and it is the duty of trusting a strange boy, had not been foolders and sides is estimated at 106,000,- Congress to so amend the present law as ish-sure that he and Wright had been

> Andrew Jackson was accused of bad be blessed. spelling, but John Randolph defended

A Debtor For Life.

A STRANGE STORY.

Twenty-five years ago, a young physipian named Weiting, of Syracuse, N. Y. vas just beginning to reap commensurate reward for a previous career of self-denying industry and needy endurance-having developed an ability as a professional lecturer by which both reputation and

profit were coming to him rapidly. A part of the gratification he experiened in this rise was in the thought that it would enable him, possibly, to help some forlorn and ship-wrecked brother;" wherever he went his heart and hand were ever ready for kind and generous deeds, and in addressing an audience he was quick to discern in it any apparently poor student, to whose suppositions case might be addressed words of cheer and

During a series of lectures on physiology and the laws of health, at Quincy, Mass., in the winter of 1949 he noticed among the regular students a palefaced, poorlyattired, and singularly intellectual-looking young man, whose earnest attention and fixed gaxe individualized him to such a degree in his observation, that at last he found himself almost designating him specially, in some of his remarks. From Quincy the lecturer went with his course to Plymouth in the same State, and when there, again the strange youth appeared as one of his auditors. He determined to ascertain who he was, but before he could take the ordinary steps to such end, the faithful follower undertook his own intro-

vouthful stranger sought the Doctor on the platform, and giving his name as W. Z. Wright, asked the privilege of a brief conversation. He was, he said, a poor Massachusetts boy, not yet of age, without relatives or friends, who felt in himself a possibility of great things, and an irresistible inspiration to find some one who had the mind and means to assist. Accident had led him to attend the first lecture in Quincy, when at first sight of the Jecturer's face he had been impressed thy between them.

After the lecture, one evening, the

Aside from the matter of scientific dishomesick. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, a very course, the speaker's personality had exconservative man by temperament, and not ercised a magnetic influence over him, not given to exaggeration, writes from Flori- to be described or resisted, so that he da to this paper: "The skin is tolerably had been compelled to follow to Plymouth. smooth, but under it the Southern flesh It was his final conviction that the speakcreeps still, and is very sore and exasper- er who so influenced him, could be no ated towards the North. While North- other than the great friend whom his erners are treated civilly, there is very Leeds had instigated him to look for, and little social communication between North in this belief he now wished to submit a

The California gold fever had just broconcealed. It will take a whole genera- ken out; he felt absolutely sure that if he could go out as a miner, it would be to certain riches, and his proposition was, Southern newspapers, the Louisville that in consideration of receiving half of Courier Journal, is at this moment enga- the preceeds of the golden venture, the lecturer should supply him with a pecuni. ary outfit of one thousand dollars.

"I shall surely succeed," concluded the youth, with singular earnestness of manner. "Only lend me the sum I ask, and for Kentuckians," has outlived its useful- have faith in my honesty, and I will make fortunes for both of us. Trust me, and you shall find me true !"

Extraordinary and incongruous as this proposition to a scientific lecturer was, Dr. Weiting did not receive it so astoundedly as a more ordinary person might have done. The stranger had magnetized him in his turn, and the disposition to charity, of which previous mention has been made, inclined him to take a peculiar view of the curious application. Hence, instead of dismissing the applicant as a lunatic, or as a very audacious and shallow impostor, he told him to call upon him at his rooms on the following day.

Nor did subsequent reflection, and conersation with his more worldly minded the next appointed interview, he thought dollars to the State, all this has been ac-

Wright went to that city, of course, received the thousand dollars, and, with the words repeated, "you shall find me true," departed quietly and resolutely for the compatible instinct, rather than reason, Dr. Weiting felt sure that his generosity in so predestined to a mutually beneficent association, and that the generous act would

The sugar crop of Louisiana is estimated fool who couldn't spell a word more ways appointed. Within two years he received axes as first levied was only \$20,903, the ed to fade away in a month, is a London from his absent debtor from various ad- difference between this and the amount inventions

dresses in California mines, no less than five thousand dollars in gold. Writing at last to say that he was al-

eady munificently overpaid for his bene-

faction and to release his grateful correspondent from all possible future obligation. he was answered that the contract for the half of all mining gains still held good, and should never be foregone .-The obligation of the contract is as much with my maker as with you," wrote the Californian, "and I insist upon paying according to my agreement" So at intervals of months, from year to year, but no onger with places of address given, the overwhelmed benefactor was the recipient of the golden shipments, until 1862 the sums which had been sent amounted to about forty thousand dollars. Soon after. these splendid figures had been reached there came another surprise. The voluntry debtor wrote that he was about entering a business enterprise requiring thirty thousand dollars more capital than he had at command and begged his benefactor to lend him that amount. Here again another man might have hesitated, but the Doctor with faith unshaken freely sent the money, even at great inconvenito himself, in those war times. In 1864 it came back to him with full interest and with it another letter expressing the most ardent gratitude to his benefactor. "You doubtless think," concluded the writer "that you have already been well repaid for your kindness, but the time is coming when you shall receive further proof of my gratitude. You will yet be the possessor of a larger frutune than you ever thought.possible." But since the letter so ending, and without address, Dr. Weiting has never heard again from Wright. Whether the grateful Californian is dead, or has experienced reverses of fortune which he cares not to reveal, is unknown to his benefactor, whose letters to California, inquiries and messages, have all proved unavailing to solve the mystery .-Hence it is, after all, in a most unsatisfactory condition of incompleteness that the remarkable narrative finally comes to public knowledge; but this artistic effect is more than counterbalanced by the high and fairly poetic humanity running with a sense of a peculiar natural sympa. through the given facts, and the fine spirit of manly trust and consummate fidelity characterising the respective actors in this drama of faith .- Happy Home.

Southern States, who are desirous of securing white immigration, may perhaps gain hints of value from the experience of Maine in colonizing New Sweden, in he northern wilderness of that State. In December, 1871, the colony of New Sweden was founded, and it now numbers six hundred souls. The colonists have taken up twenty thousand acres of land, have felled twenty-two hundred acres of forest, and have seeded four hundred acres of grass land. The State furnished the Swedes, from the founding of the colony, in 1871, to September 30, 1873, the sum of \$24,321, of which the Swedes have repaid \$8.028 in labor on public roads, leaving a balance of little more than \$16, 000, which is to be paid in road labor when wanted. Provisions and tools were the principal articles supplied to the colonists by the State which also put up twenty six houses to receive them on their arrival. Since then the Swedes have built one hundred and four houses, one hundred and thirty barns, two steam shingle mills, and one water power saw-mill. One hundred and thirty men of the colony have declared their intention of becoming American citizens. But this is not all. In addition to the six hundred Swedes in New Sweden, there are nine hundred friends and relations of the colonists scattered through the State, adding, by their industry, to the wealth of the community. The fifteen hundred Swedes in Maine all paid their passage to this country, and brought with them one hundred thousand brother, who was his business agent induce | dollars in cash. It is esteemed that as a the benevolent lecturer to think worse of producing force these immigrants are earnest conversation bade the youth come which has already been repaid in labor on with him to Boston, where the money public works, and the remainder of which will also be repaid in due time. FORFEITED LANDS .- A glance at the

AN EXAMPLE.—Thee people of the

list of lands forfeited to the State of South Carolina for the non-payment of taxes shows how generally and thoroughly the people of that State have been impoverish. ed by their carpet-bag and scalawag rul-. The whole amount of delinquent pay-

ments was \$22,858, and for the failure to pay this no less than 268,553 acres of land and 309 buildings were sold. It is Nor was his blind problematic faith dis- also stated that the amount of delinquent

collected, \$,858, being made up by the penalties, costs and fees imposed upon delinquents. These are the perquisites which fall to the lot of the men who rule South Carolina. It is no wonder that the people of that State pray for deliverance from such a band of corrupt extortionists. Mt. (N. J.) Herald.

TROOPS IN THE SOUTH .- The following is the first of the testimony given by the military commander of this department, and is worthy of the attention of our rea-Major-General McDowell, commanding

the Department of the South, appeared

before the House Military Committee and

made a full statement of the present con-

ditions and needs of the army in the Southern States. He is clearly of the opinion that no further reduction of the troops in that section is either wise or practicable this year. The number of men under his command is between three and four thousand. They are scattered at the posts all over the South, there being not more than three hundred or four hundred men at the largest post. This number includes all who are doing garrison duty at the fortifications on the coast. There are only fourteen companies, numbering less than one thousand men in all, for the States of Mississippi and Louisiana. All the cavalry, numbering one thousand men, were taken away a year ago, and sent to guard the line of the Northern Pacific Rail Road. The general informed the committee that it was the policy of the government to interfore as rarely and as slightly as possible in the affairs of the South. The principal service of the troops is in aiding the United States Marshals in serving their writs. The troops were really no more than a national police, and not much if any larger than the police force of New York city. Matters were generally peaceful in the South, but there would continue to be a good deal of friction between the two races for some time to come, and it is well for Congress to consider whether the moral effect of maintaining a certain military force in the South can be dispensed with. The General emphasizes the necessity of keeping up the moral force of

the army as a means of preventing disorto allay feeling, wherever it was to do so, and has mingled freely with both sides. He ridiculed the idea that there was such a thing as a bayonet anywhere in the South, or any necessity for it; yet he believed a certain amount of military force necessary at present. He gave to the committee detailed statements of his forces and their whereabouts. Under the circumstances it is hardly probable that any reduction will be made in Genera McDowell's department.

Spain, during less than a year past, ha had seven different governments. The Republic was proclaimed last February, and since then there have been two cabinets under the premiership of Figueras, two under Margall, one under Salmeron, one under Castelar, and the present one Serrano. Whilst five statesmen have thus at different times during the year been at the head of the government, there have been six different finance ministers, and the London Times says they have managed 'to bring the credit of the country to a level with that of most petty and dishonest of defaulting States." It is a curious fact that the intelligence of the overthrow of the Spanish Republic caused an advance of about one per cent. in Spanish bonds on the London Stock Exchange.

ANN ELIZA ON MORMONISM .-- Ann Eliza Young, nineteenth wife of the much married Mormon prophet, and now in search of a divorce and alimony, has advanced as far eastward as St. Louis, ou a lecturing excursion, her exhaustless subject being the sins of Mormonism, or of Mormon polygamy. From the brief report given of the St. Louis lecture, she evidently speaks as one having authority. She is sharp, and earnest, she knows whereof she speaks, and she rakes the polygamous saints of Utah fore and aft. She describes from experience the heartburnings, the strife, the deception, the unspeakable misery and degradation of Mormon polygamy. She denounces it as without one redeeming feature and as utterly diabolical and repulsive. She rejoices in her emancipation from this loathsome system of bondage, and is in a fair way to turn it to a good account. It is said that she is on her way to Washington to illuminate the darkness of the Mormon system of many wives before the benighted law-makers of Congress.

A couple at Woodville, Iowa, have been divorced four times, and now contemplate a fifth re-union.

"Anti-breach-of-promise" ink, warrant-